

Sleigh " is a valuable English appliance for the same purpose. An excellent chapter on " Preparation for the Reception of a Case of Accident or Sudden Illness " closes a valuable and useful work.

JAMES EVELYN PILCHER.

THE DIAGNOSTICS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE. By GLENTWORTH REEVE BUTLER, A.M., M.D., Chief of the Second Medical Division, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, etc.; 1087 pages, with five colored plates and 246 illustrations and charts. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1901.

This book is admirable in arrangement, very attractive in its exceptional illustrations and typography, and presents a great catalogue of facts in a manner which permits of their ready selection and use. Its practical character, combined with a profusion of illustrations and diagrams, simplifies and lends interest to a subject which is often difficult and abstract. The book will prove useful most of all to the general practitioner, for diagnosis still remains his weakest point. Good works upon this subject, therefore, occupy an important place in medical literature, especially where, as in the present instance, they assist in the formation of systematic methods of diagnosis, and the orderly mental grouping of related facts. The surgeon, too, finds works on medical diagnosis essential; for although he may relegate the treatment of medical diseases entirely to the medical practitioner, he must himself be able to readily distinguish between affections requiring medical and those requiring surgical aid, and be familiar with the clinical methods necessary in making such distinctions.

The present work is arranged in two parts, on a plan original with the author. Part I comprises, under the heading "The Evidences of Disease," the clinical anatomy and physiology of organs and systems; the best methods of clinical examinations; the signs and symptoms encountered in the practice of internal medicine; and the consideration of the diagnostic significance of each sign and symptom. Part II, under the caption "Diagnosis, Direct and Differential," comprises descrip-

tions of recognized diseases and their symptoms, with special reference to the diagnosis of each disease. The two parts of the work are complementary, and used together, are designed to contain all that is essential for the making of a diagnosis in any particular instance.

Part I forms the larger part of the work, and makes up a general symptomatology, with discussion of all sides of the various evidences of disease. The author insists upon a thorough knowledge of clinical methods as the basis of the art of diagnosis, and in this section of the book gives complete descriptions of laboratory methods as well as those for use at the bedside. Fine original illustrations, many of them in colors, embellish this part of the work, aiding greatly in a quick grasp of the matter under discussion. Ingenious diagrams and charts are frequently used, which leave in the mind a clear picture of the lines and limits of physical signs, and make lucid the complicated phenomena of the nervous mechanism. The sections on pain, and the abdomen and viscera, are of as much interest to the surgeon as to the physician.

The second part of the work contains the special symptomatology of individual diseases, with reference to their direct and differential diagnosis. Pathology, etiology, and prognosis are also considered, but in a necessarily cursory manner, making a fairly complete picture of each particular ailment, thus adding to the practical character of the book and its value as a work of ready reference to the practitioner. After tracing some particular symptom in Part I, the reader finds mentioned there the diseases in which it occurs. Then turning to the symptom-groups of those diseases in Part II, he may compare his case, and reach his diagnosis in a logical sequence, well to be followed habitually in practice.

On the whole, this volume may be considered the best of its kind in the language. It represents in a very complete and scientific manner the sum of our present-day knowledge in the diagnostics of internal medicine. Its attractive style and artistic merits add considerably to its value, for such works should find favor with all classes of practitioners, and invite to their frequent use. The fact

that a second edition of the work is already required is not only a high compliment to the author, but to the desire on the part of the profession to do better work in diagnosis.

RICHARD W. WESTBROOK.

ENCYKLOPÄDIE DER GESAMMTEN CHIRURGIE. Edited by THEODORE KOCHER, of Bern, and F. DE QUERVAIN, of La Chaux-de-Fonds. In twenty-five parts. F. C. W. VOGEL, Leipzig, 1901; G. E. STECHERT, New York, Agents.

The name of Theodore Kocher at the head of a work of this kind is sufficient recommendation to everybody interested in the higher problems of surgery.

The scope of the work is the entire field of surgery in its broadest sense, and overlaps the kindred branches of medicine, especially materia medica, anatomy, and pathology.

The work follows the same general plan as the "Reference Hand-book of Medical Science," and in its field is thorough and complete. The articles are all signed, and the list of contributors includes a hundred and fifty or more of the leading surgeons of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

A glance over the first part of the work shows a long list of subjects, some familiar, some unfamiliar, and some previously unheard of. Among the more important contributions may be mentioned the following: Appendicitis, by Roux; Antisepsis, by Winiwater; Hernia, by Schmidt, of Heidelberg; Apoplexy, by Tilmann.

The work will prove an inexhaustible source of information for one interested in either the theory or practice of surgery.

GEORGE R. WHITE.

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are wanted by the publishers. Subscribers  
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